NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETZ EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS BYENING

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIE SOCCAE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - Bossbatz

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Soncarus

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- OUR WIFE-LOYA-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BLUSSEIN-POCA BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Pour or Cudio's CAVE-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Giants, Two Dwares, Athinos, What Is It, &c., at all hours. Cudio's Cave.—Dunn Bellis.—At 3 and 7% P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 672 Broad-ay. - Ethiorian Songs, Dances, Bunkesques, &c. - How

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAS

SALON DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.-ROBERT HELLER

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS PANTONINGS, BURLESQUES, &C .- DON JUAN.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—PERFORMING

HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. - STEREGOOD MIRROR OF UNIVERSE. Afternoon and Evening

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the Werkly Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the

THE SITUATION.

It does not appear from late despatches that General Lee has changed, or is likely to change, his position on the Rapidan. His forces are said to amount to eighty-five thousand men with his recent reinforcements. From reports received-at Williamsburg it appears that the enemy are strengthening themselves at various points on the peninsula, to provide against an attack in that quarter.

The Navy Department received yesterday an official account of the recent expedition up the Rappahannock from Commander Fox, of the Potomac flotilla. He reports as the result of his expedition two ferries broken up, seven large lighters, each capable of carrying a hundred men; t'r e pontoon bosts, twenty-two large skiffs and oances, two hundred white oak beams and knees, large enough for the construction of a sloop-of-war: twenty two large boats, one of which is capable of carrying small arms; a large amount of bacon and wheat, and a large lot of smaller articles, which were brought

The Governors of the different States are exhibiting their loyalty by tendering the services of the militia to the general government. All the companies of heavy artillery in Massachusetts have been ordered to Washington. A sufficient number of the State militia will take their places in the forts.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has received in structions from the War Department to raise one regiment of twelve batteries of heavy artillery by the 10th of May, which, no doubt, he will accomplish. Our correspondents at Plymouth, N C., give a very

full and detailed account of the surrender of that town by General Wessells to the rebel forces on Wednesday last, after a severe and protracted defence of four days. The whole garrison, two thousand strong, was taken by detail, and every inch of ground seemed to be contested by the Union troops. We give a map of the place to day. The rebets lost one thousand five hundred men. Our loss in killed does not appear to exceed one hundred and Mity.. Some reports got abroad that the negroes in Plymouth were murdered by the successful rebel soldiers, but they are not confirmed. General Peck, commander of the district, officially announces the disaster in these

"With feelings of the deepest sorrow the Commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth, N. C., and the capture of its gailant commander, Brigadier General H. W. Wessel's and his command. The result, however, was not obtained until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the general, and as many times were they handsomely repulsed with great slaughter, and but 'or the powerful assistance of the rebel iron-clad ram and the floating sharpshooter battery, the Cotton Plant, Plymouth would still be in our hands."

Cairo despatches of day before yesterday state that i is generally conceded that the late battles in Louisiana were not favorable to General Banks, inesmuch as he retreated forty miles, for want of water, while the seemy maintained their ground. The steamers Rob Roy and Mattie Stephens, which arrived at New Orleans 'rom Red river, had to fight their way down through constant fire from guerillas on the banks.

Memphis dates to the 22d say that Forrest was still moving towards Alabama, followed by General Grierson who had a fight with them on the 21st, near Hudsonville, Miss , and captured a number of prisoners, wagons horses and mules.

General Price has evacuated Camden and General Steele has taken possession of it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill establishing a commis sion to adjust the claims of aliens for damages to their property or persons by the civil, military or naval authorities, during the war, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A bill to facilitate postal and military communication among the States was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two bouses on the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana was taken up, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made an effective speech in opposition to the extension of the right of suf frage to negroes. Mr. W. kipson, who offered the ame ment permitting begrees to vote, replied briefly, and the Senate agreed to the request of the House for another committee of conference. Iwo or three private bills were then passed, and the S nate adjourned.

House of Representatives, a resolution was dopted, lostructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill giving the bounty of one hundred dollars to any non-commissioned officer, private, musician or artificer who shall have been honorably discharged in consequence of wounds received or injuries in the share of said bounty of one hundred dollars to any rolunteers for the proportionate term of service ex for those serving two years. A bill was introduced providing for the more speedy punishment of goerillas.

the laws and customs of war, and spies, mutineers and murderers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Internal Tax bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Amendments were adopted taxing sales of gold, silver, bullion and coin, storling ox change, promissery notes and securities of every decription one fifth of one per cent; slaughtered swine ten, and sheep and lambs five cents per head; and increasing the taxes on various other articles. At the evening season a joint resolution increasing the duties on all imported merchandine, except articles, and the duties on all imported merchandine, except creasing the duties on all imported merchandine, exceptioning paper, fitty per cent, till July 1, was adopted, with not more than a dozen dissenting rotes There appears to be no doubt whatever but that the Senate will speedily concur with the flours on this portant subject. The assignment of feu. Biair to command of the Seventeenth army corps by the President Mr. Dawes a resolution was adopted reques the President to communicate to the flouse w Blair, representative Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission in the military service; and if so, whether he is now acting in the mineral lands of Colorado and Arizona was laid of resolutions of the Maine Legislature, asking for the pro-tection of the northeastern boundary of that State, were

WISCRELLAWROUS WEWA Hayes in the chair. The Mayor transmitted copies of a correspondence between Major General Dix and himself, uildings on the Battery for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers previous to their transfer to the hospitals. Referred to the Committee on National Affairs. ofter transacting a large amount of Foutine business, the repare the Annual Manual of the Corporation, and cause and supervision, was called up and adopted. The Board then adjourned until Thursday next at two o'clock.

The Greeley contempt case was on again yesterday fore Judge Barnard. The defendant neglected to ans the interrogatories served upon him by order of the days, so that the matter might be brought before the general term. Judge Barnard was not disposed to grant fendant, returnable at eleven o'clock on Thursday. An Judge Marvin, which would have the effect of taking the case out of Judge Barnard's hands; but the Court decided papers his careful consideration

The argument on the appeal from Judge Hilton's decision in the case of Clark vs. Brooks commenced yester-day in the Court of Common Pleas, general term. Mr. M K on appeared for the defendants, and argued that the order for the sale of the paper would be detrimental to the interests of the defendants, without doing the plain tiff a particle of good. He took the ground that the issu framed are yet undetermined, and that on their trial the necessity for a sale might be obviated. Mr. Ropinson udge Hilton was perfectly just and legal, and that it was the only way Mr. Clark would ever come into posse cluded when the Court adjourned.

United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hall and a jury of the law of July 1, 1862, in selling liquor withou linceses. None of the accused were present, and each on proof of the case, was mulcted in a penalty of sixty iollars, being thrice the amount of the lincense for which they were required to pay for the legal carrying on

The case of the United States against Captain Cumping ham, for the alteged scuttling of the ship Senator, was again up before Judge Hall yesterday in the United States Circuit Cours. The District Attorney expressed his inten tion to have a notic pros. entered in the case, but which ne wished to have adjourned one day longer. The cast finally comes up to-morrow, when there is little doubt but the charge against Captain Canningham will be dismisse

board the Chenango was resumed again yearcray before Coroner Norris, in Brooklyn. The testimony of several Chenango was provided, their evidence being principally composed of technicalities peculiar to their profession. The examination will be resumed at three o'clock this

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 25 -an increase of 5 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 71 less than occurred during table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.: 86 of the brain and perves, 6 of th of the lungs, throat, &a.; 11 of old age, 45 of diseases the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 63 o diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 39 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 8 of diseases of the uninary organs, 12 from violence, &c., and 2 unknown There were 307 natives of the United States, many, and the balance of various foreign countries.

stock m rket was again buoyant yesterday, a on the list advanced. There was some ex itement in the gold market over the news from North Carolina, and the remium advanced from 78% to 83%. Government sec rities were inactive but firm. Money was easily obtained

The ups and downs of gold and the rainy weather combined had the ffect to restrict commercial transac tions within a narrow compass yesterday, and the sale reported were very moderate in nearly all kinds of de mestic and imported goots, but especially in imported, which were unsettled by the big charges in gold. Petroleum was irregular. Cotton was firmer. On 'Change all the leading commodities were upward, and some we active, in sympathy with the rise in gold. Flour closes Sc. a 10c. better. Wheat rose Ic. a 2c. Corn was firm Oats were active and Ic. dearer. Whickey was active, but no higher. Freights were a shade better. The fastere of a leading abipping house was announced, and some fe was expressed lest the suspension would lead to trouble among other firms. A petition in favor of a more prompt dismissal from 'Change after the last gong was circulate on 'Change, and was very generally signed by the busi

A HINT FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT .- At the close of the Crimean campaign Louis Napoleon addressed to the French Minister of War a letter, in which he expressed his sense of the energy and promptness with which the efforts of his generals bad been seconded by the department. "Had it not been for the activity and devotion displayed by you," added the Emperor, "our brave troops might have been subjected to severe disasters. The success of a campaign depends as much upon the punctuality of its supplies as upon skilful strategy." We trust Secretary Stanton will not lose sight of this important truth in the tremendous contest that is impending. It will compensate for many past blunders if at the close of the present season's operations the commander of our armies is enabled to pay him the same compli-

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS .- Spite of the continuance of the most gigantic war the world has ever witnessed, spite of our heavy taxation, the high price of gold and consequent depreciation of our currency, our importations of foreign luxuries surpass all precedent. Bilks, satins, laces and rich goods of such a description as to be termed mere luxuries are more generally used now than at any previous date in our history, as may be witnessed at the Opera, the theatres, the Park and in the streets. where we find the ladies trailing through the dust and mud with the riebest and most expensive dresses. A spirit of unbounded extravagance is certainly displayed, which gives rise to the largely increased importations we It authorizes the commanding generals in the field to carry into execution feateness against guerillas and persons guilty of robbery, arson, burgiary, rape and violation of apparent by and by. Look out for breakers. notice. The result of it all will doubtless be The result proves how reliable our venerable

The Late Affair in North Carolina-

What It Means, and What to Required to Defeat the Macmy's Designs. The recapture by the rebels of the town of Plymouth, N. C., with the reported loss to the Union side of twenty-five hundred men, the fort, thirty pieces of artillery, a gunboat or two and a large amount of military stores, all things considered, is a more mortifying misfortune than the late disaster in Florida. iron-clad rebel ram, of which Secretary Welles has had six months' warning, has, with this rebel success at Plymouth, passed out of the Roanoke river into Albemarie Sound. It is known, too, that the enemy have another ram at Kinsten, on the Neuse river, above Newbern, and it is shrewdly suspected that, unless speedily disposed of, the Roanoke ram will pass over into Pamlico Sound, and, ascending the Neuse to Newbern, will be joined by the ram from Kinston and by the twelve or fifteen thousand troops of General Hoke in a simultaneous land and water attack upon the town. The capture of Newbern is the main object

of these rebel movements in North Carolina and the importance of this enterprise to the enemy will be understood with the simple explanation that its success is indispensable to the subsistence and safety of Lee's army in Virginia. That army is now fed mainly from the supplies of Georgia, through the North Carolina railroads; and a flank movement of our forces from Plymouth or Little Washington, or Newbern, upon those roads, in cutting off the supplies of Lee, might compel him to abandon Virginia, even without a battle, to recover his arteries of subsistence and to save his army. But should General Hoke and those rebel rams succeed in an attack upon Newbern, the "Yankees" will be removed from North Carolina, her railroads will be safe, and large additions of rebel troops relieved from the duty of guarding them, and large supplies of captured artillery, munitions of war and provisions, if time be allowed them, may thus be secured for the army of Lee. We are therefore waiting with some interest for further intelligence of the movements and fighting quali ties of the Roanoke ram; for upon that single rebel craft may depend the issue of the cam paign in North Carolina. As this matter stands, however, it exposes the drowsy incapacity of Secretary Welles, as the head of the navy, in the boldest relief.

General Grant is thus called upon to repair the blunders of the Navy Department as well as the budget of blunders of the War Office. These last named blunders may be reduced to the single blunder, persistently followed up, of frittering away great armies in such exposed and secondary places as Harper's Ferry, Winchester and Front Royal, only to be captured by the enemy-troops by the thousands, artillery, ammunition and provisions to the extent of millions of dollars-and while so far weakening at the same time our main Army of the Potomac as to bring upon it the heaviest batles of the war with the smallest results. This disastrous policy of scattering our troops all over the enemy's country, to be "gobbled up" at useless towns and cross road post offices we are satisfied General Grant has abolished It is evident that he enters upon the work of this campaign, not with the false idea that this is a war for territorial conquests, and that every foot of ground we gain must be guarded. but that it is a war for the suppression of the armed forces of a great rebellion, and that little defenceless rebel towns and cross roads in his rear go for nothing while there is a great rebel army between him and the rebel capital.

We need not here remind our readers that this policy of abandoning all these little side expeditions and secondary places for the pur-Richmond, or the main rebel army of Virginia. which is the same thing, has been again and again urged upon the administration by the HERALD from the beginning of the war. We the Grant system of warfare so splendidly successful in the West-has, with General Grant himself, been introduced into Eastern Virginia. We expect such glorious results that we are disposed to regard these rebel demonstrations in North Carolina, even if completely successful, as really amounting to nothing; for a decisive victory over Lee demolishes the rebel-

EXTORTIONS OF GAS COMPANIES. -- From evidence recently given before a committee of the British House of Commons it appears that, although the maximum price of gas furnished by the thirteen London companies is only a dollar and a half per thousand feet, the average dividead paid by them is ten per cent. In Liverpool the price ranges under a dollar, and the average dividend is also ten per cent. It is the same in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol and Wolverhampton. In some places the price runs as low as fifty-eight cents. Making due allowance for differences in the price of coal. transportation, &c., there is no just reason why gas should cost with us two dollars and a ball and in some places three dollars a thousand The gas companies lay in their stocks of soal at low prices; their facilities of manufacture are as great as, if not greater than, those of the London companies, and the competition is less. There is not a company in operation in any of our seaboard cities which not in a position to furnish gas as cheaply and pay as large dividends as the London companies. If it were not for the corrupt influences prevailing at Albany we might now be in the enjoyment of cheap light without interfering with the just profits of the capital embarked in these speculations. It is disgraceful that the consumer should be compelled to pay for his supply more than double what it is worth by the shutting out of compe tition. We trust that in the next Legislature some one will be found honest and energetic enough to expose the combinations by which the price of this indispensable article is kept up, and to introduce a measure by which they may be defeated.

THE LOSS OF PLYMOUTH.-Rebel reports and our own go to show that the garrison o Plymouth, not much short of two thousand, twenty-five pieces of artillery and a vast amount of stores have fallen into the power of the enemy. Also we have lost a number of gunboats sunk by a rebel ram, which has been the principal cause of the disasters, above detailed. Months since it was known that this ram was being completed; but the people of the North depended upon the unceasing vigi-lance of Secretary Welles, who has spent sixty millions on iron-clads, to destroy this vesse and defeat the purposes of its construction

THE SHODDY PLAGUE.—For some time past a number of treacherous and—to the medical faculty—not quite comprehensible diseases have been making serious ravages upon the health of the community. In many instances, such, as will be remembered, occurred recently at Long Branch, considerable fatality attended them. They took the form in some cases of typhoid, and even the more virulent stage of typhus fever. In others affections o the threat were the prevailing characteristics. It is somewhat remarkable that in a season not particularly unhealthy such mortality should prevail. In the cases at Long Branch alluded to the physicians, after mature deliberation appear to have been unable to arrive at positive diagnosis, and could frame no stronger theory than that the mysterious disease arose from the gas evolved by kerosene lamps left burning in the sleeping rooms of the victims. We do not know whether this theory is accepted by the profession, but it seems to us that, considering the extensive use of kerosene oll, and the infrequency of dangerous results therefrom heretofore, we must fall back on some other theory for the cause of the discase and mortality at Long Branch, as well as for the numerous cases of low fevers and other complaints which now prevail in this city.

Can it be that a shoddy plague is creeping stealthily into our midst?-some unknown terror, which medical science has not contemplated or provided for; a combination of discases, originating from a cause hitherto not existing in this country; the poison of the hospital and the battle field, conveyed in the form of shoddy blankets, shoddy flannels and shoddy muslin goods?

We believe there is no doubt that the mate rials of which these articles are composed come mainly from these sources. We have it on the authority of one of the managers of a prominent shoddy factory in Pennsylvania that the shirts, blankets, and even the bandages, of the wounded, dead and diseased, both on the field and in the hospitals, are received there actually moist with blood and corruption, and in this state are torn into shreds in the machines, and manufactured into shoddy fiannels, blankets and cotton material. If this be true then the shoddy manufacturers outvie in their hideous but profitable trade the exultation of the wretch Chowles in his subterranean orgies. as Alnsworth describes him, during the plague

of London. Such material infected as it must be with the virus of all kinds of disease-smallpox of course included-for we must not suppose that the harpies who follow this line of business are at all scrupulous-must fearfully affect the systems of those who wear them, because the natural heat of the body will necessarily extract the polion. We trust that the mysterious diseases which now afflict the community may be traceable to some less horrible and inhuman cause; but we trust also that the medical faculty will diligently investigate the matter, for it is one of a very grave and startling char

THE REPUBLICANS TRYING TO PREVENT OUR Soldiers from Voting .- The leaders and organs of the miscegenation party have of late been expressing great anxiety as to the vote of the soldiers in this and other loyal States. Poor Greeley, who "was born black as a coal." on the authority of his biographer, Parton has been particularly exercised about the matter. Halt a dozen times he has quitted his moral history of this immoral conflict to caution his party associates of the dangers to be apprehended from the conservative instincts of the army. He knows that the good sense of Generals Grant and McClellan is opposed to his fanatical chimeras, and is not without fear that the army vote, honestly cast an i recorded would be all but unanimous in favor of one or other of those great national heroes.

Acting on Greeley's hints, therefore, and yet anxious to throw on the democratic party the apparent responsibility for denying the of suffrage to our soldiers in the field, the republicans of our State Legislature put into their bill for enabling absent soldiers to vote a provision flagrantly in violation of the State constitution, this provision being nothing less than a gift of the right of suffrage to every colored soldier sent from New York, while our State constitution emphatically declares that no negroes but those possessed of real estate to a certain specified amount shall possess the right of voting, or be otherwise considered as citizens. This unconstitutional provision, the republicans hoped, would compel the Governor to vete the bill and send it back to them for amendment, which they would pretend they had not time to give it. But the Governor has signed the bill, although his concurrence will be of no value, as the act is unconstitutional. and therefore null and void on its face.

There are other objections to the measur hardly less serious in their nature. It gives all the power of casting the votes of absent soldiers to the clerks in our various post offices, and should really be entitled "An act to enable the Hon. Montgomery Blair. Postmaster General, to become political attorney for the army, and cast its vote as he pleases." It is to the interest of all true lovers of our country that the men who understand this rebellion best-our soldiers in the fielde-should be allowed full voice in the next Presidential contest, and it is, therefore, a pity that an uncon stitutional law has been enacted in this State. GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND .- The recent recep-

tion of Garibaldi by the English people, viewed in the light of the whole history of England and of Italy, is a very curious spectacle. Italian unity is an idea of very recent growth in modern Italian politics. It is an idea that has lain dormant in the history of that beautiful land since the great days of Rome. By the social war the minor Italian States compelled Rome to acknowledge their equality, and when Rome accorded the franchise to the citizens of those several States Italy was as distinct a unity as the United States have ever been. But as the old Roman power died away so did the unity of Italy, and through all the centuries in which the Church has been dominant the several cities of Italy have been divided by sectional jealousies, and have waged bitter wars agains one another. All those centuries of sectional strife have their reaction now, and it is at once a reaction against the Pope and in favor of Italian unity. The representative man of this idea in Italian politics is Garibaldi. Garibaldi is unlike a modern Italian. In no lineament does his character answer to that received idea of Italian character that has been current since the time of Machiavelli. But he is like an old Roman. He is as simple minded, as pure, as upright, as Fabricius er Regulus.

And it is a singular circumstance is history

that this man of the old Roman type-the modern champion of an old Roman idea— should receive his greatest encouragement in Europe from that country in which the Romans found only savages. If this matter were clearly understood in France-or if there were any sincerity in the Emperor's championship of the Latin races—England could hardly have been the first to extend the hand of fellowship to

THE RECENT SWORD CONTRET. The so-called loyal men of New York made a grand rally cound General Grant, or rather his sword, and by coming in at the proper moment, gave him majority of fifteen thousand dollars. We tope that these very loyal people will continue o show the same zeal in favor of Grant. Also that they will see that he obtains all that he needs to carry out his plans successfully.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs on Red River-What Is Said of the Recent Battles-The Army Fortifying at Grand Roors-Only Five Feet of Water in the River-Activity of the Guerillas-New Orleans Markets,

Sr. Louis, April 26, 1864. Cairo dates of yesterday by mail say the steamer You Phul, from New Orleans the evening of the 18th, had ar-It seemed to be generally conceded that the batties in Louisiana had been against General Banks, for, while the

lanks retreated forty miles The transport Black Hawk suffered considerably above Alexandria from the enemy, besides having several

The report that there was another fight on the 10th was rived at New Orleans from the Red river, thving run the gauntlet of a large number of guerillas on the banks. down. A cannon ball passed through the olerk's office. One soldier was killed and the wounded on the Mattie

The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army was at Grand Roore, for tifying on both bank

Admiral Porter reported that there were only five feet of water at Grand Beers. The gunboat Eastport was aground there. All the large boats were below, but these f light draught were above.

Prisoners say that Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed The steamer La Crosse, from the Red river for New Or

leans, having stopped at Plant Station to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery at that place, when a company of the First Louisiana rebe cavalry made a descent on the boat, and the passenger and crew were robbed and paroled.

ranging from 65c. for low middling to 76c. for strictly middling. Sugar active and advanced 18c. to 23 %c. for Movements of the Rebels in Missis-

pation of Camden, Ark., by General St. Losts, April 25, 1884. Messra. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st, to inves-Messra. Wade and Gooch, of the Cor

eggett had also reached there. Nearly two thousand bales of cotton had arrived sine the 224; about one thousand were for Cincinnati, four bundred for Louisville and two bundred and eighty for

Evansville.

force was moving towards Alabama, followed by Grieg son. Polk is said to be marching North. Forcest will son's cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops near Hudsonville, Miss. A sharp fight ensued, and the robels etreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange, A number of prisoners, borses, mules, wagons Caneral Price has evacuated Camden Arkansas and

General Steele occupied the place. The Memphis cotton market was firm. Considerable inquiry. Holders are keeping back stock for higher prices. Receipts, 140 bales. Prices ranged from 64c.

onk at Padocah on Friday. She can be raised. About one bundred guerillas burned a large lot of wood ear Barneld Point on Friday, and captured a number of citizens of Brownswille. MEMPAIS, April 22, 1864.

Grierson has picked up a few of Forrest's men; but for successful attack. His headquarters are still at Jack

The steamer Durling, from Memphis, passed with five

hundred bales of cotton for Cincinnati. Inauguration of Governor Murphy, of Arkansas. LINER ROCK, April 19, 1864.

Governor Murphy was inaugurated yesterday. Over ten thousand citizens and soldiers were present. A grand procession of the military, members of the Legislacure State officers, freedmen, &c., preceded the ceremonies which were very impressive, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheering. The city was brilliantly nated at night. The Governor's message was sent to the

NEWS FROM GALVESTON.

Et. Louis, April 25, 1864 say the schooner Mary Sorley, with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was captured on the night of the 3 d st , while attempting to run the blockade

the Harriet Lane, an English steamer, the Isabella and tonity to run the blockade.

The Monitor Canonicus and steamer Oscoola, from Bos-ton via Long Island Sound, arrived at the Navy Tard, Brooklyn, yesterday. The following is a list of the Commander—I. M. B. Clitz. Lieut nant—John Wiedman. Paymaster—Edward Bellows.

Seth L. Lalleu

Engineers—First Assistant, Thomas McCausian

Econd, Richard Doran, Robert Pallett; Acting J.

Cooper, Robert Benjamin.

Gunner—J. C. Bresign.

Master's Matter—Thomas Rogers, H. G. Robins

B. Hardy.

Paymaster's Clerk—Wm. M. Good.

Captain's Clerk—A. G. Emerson.

Canonicce-iron clad, 2 guns. This vessel arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, in tow of the Osceo-

In, from Boston. The following is a list of ner oncors.—
Commander—E. G. Parrott.
Lieutenant—R. S. McCook.
Assistant Surgeon—N. H. Adams.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—R. P. Litele.
Acting Master—D. S. Murphy.
Acting Ensigns—F. L. Harris, M. W. Weld, R. C. Daws.
Engineers—Chief, D. B. Macomb; Acting First Assistant, C. G. Conklin; Second Assistant, S. R. Brooks; Acting and Conklin; Second Assistant, S. R. Brooks; Acting Third Assistant, J.
Brown; Acting Third Assistant, N. C. Brown.

News from California. San Francisco, April 23, 1864. Sailed, the opposition steamship Moses Taylor, and the Pacific Mail Company's steamship St. Louis. The latter has six bundred and twenty-five passengers, the forme more. The St. Louis carries \$1,240,000 in treasure.

The ships Franklin and Twilight have sailed for Manila and New York.

Business is quiet. Flour and wheat are firm,
Arizona dates to the 5th state that Colonel Pasten bad arrived at Lapas with a party for a campaign against the hostile Indians.

learn that the inroads of typhus fever at Bellevie Hospital have not been so serious as represented. Wise precautions have been taken by the Commissions are of Charles ties and Correction to prevent the apread of, the disease by the erection of tents on Hinckwell's Islam'd for the sreat-ment of fever patients applying for adm'asion to the Hos-pital. By this means not only will the spread of the con-tagion be arrested, but the percentage of recoveries will be largely increased.

NEWS FROM WASHING

Important Amendments to the

Raid on the Money and Stock Brokers.

Temperary Increase of the Taric on Imports.

A Resolution Adding Fifty Per Cont to the Tariff for Sixty Days Adopted by the House.

Speech of Senator Doclittle in Onposition to Megroes Veting. Ren

> WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 154.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPION, B.

WARRINGTON, April 7, 1864.

Brigadier General James B. Wilson, United States Volunteers, is hereby relieved as chief of the Cavairy Burea of the War Department, and will report to Licutes as General Grant for assignment to duty.

By erder of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 12, 1864. QUARTERMAISTER ORIGINAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1864. The eleventh paragraph of the circular of the Second Comptroller, dated March 1, 1864, published in Gouera Orders No. 12, current series, has been changed to re

as follows:

XI.—Soldiers rendering little or no service on the day of callstment or discharge, payment for both by the government is unjust. The day of callstment, therefore will hereafter be allowed, and the day of discharge on the day of discharge of day of

GENERAL NEWS

WARRINGTON, AURIL 25, 1884 THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House has kept at work pretty steadily to day on the Tax bill, with the exception of an hour, from half-past one to half-past two, to see the negro troops pas through the city. A good many of the members fergot to come back at the end of the hour, and the consequence was that the committee was practically without a quo-rum during the rest of the afternoon. The committee seemed to be particularly savage on the stock brokers of one per cent on all sales made by them by a large majority. Other taxes were considerably raised, some to double or more than double the rates of the Committee of Ways and Means. If all there will be no question hereafter about the credit of rate of the income tax; but, on the contrary, there seemed to be a disposition rather to increase the tax of Without finally deciding this point the committee rose,

INCREASE OF THE TARIFF ON IMPORTS. Contrary to expectation, the House to-night passed Mr. Stevens' resolution to increase the rates of duties on im-ports fifty per cent until July 1. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a discriminating advance on the leading articles, and this led to a very lively debate, in which the advocates of protection to particular interests participated as great length in five minute speeches. Finally, as it became apparent that no satisfactory result would be reached, all parties took up Mr. Stevens' substitute and passed it as the best measure under the circumstances. There was no 'opposition to the proviso proposed by Mr. Kasson exempting printing paper from the operation of the resolution. There is little doubt of the prompt pas

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The conservative speech of Senator D clittle on negro sation among the radicals, some of whom affect to regard bim as a backelider from the miscegenation faith. Mr. Wilkinson, a few days since, made a desperate effort to tone limited to two men, was the most respectable of that community, as-erting that one who died a few licity of the fact that said negro and riches consisted of orce of that Senator's argument, and has modified to considerable extent the views of many hitherto favorably imposed towards the measure. There is little do majority of the republicans fearing to raise an additional issue with the conservatives by obnoxious legislati

THE STATUS OF GENERAL PRANK BLAIR There is an evident disposition on the part of a ma-ority of the House to contest the action of the President in rescinding his acceptance of Frank Blair's resignation of his commission as major general. The resolution of in-quiry introduced by Mr. Dawes in reference to this matter has a bearing on the pending contest of his right to a seat as Representative. It is not probable, if re-nominated by the President, that he would be confirmed by the Senate, his violent attacks on Secretary Chase aving made him many enemies.

ALL THE REQUISITIONS ON THE TREASURY PAID. The statement that the United States Treasury is large-ly in arrears is without foundation. We learn that there is not a single requisition for a dollar due from the goveroment now unpaid at the Department, nor has there been for several days. The balance at the disposal of the freasury is now not less than twenty millions.

General Starkweather, of the Hammond Court Martial, loft for the West last night. The court has adjourned till May 3, in order to enable the defence to arrange and print their evidence. CAPTURE OF GURRILLAS.

Lieut Jacoxon, went out from Alexandria on Saturday night and attacked a band of rebel guerillas near Occoquas, capturing four prisoners, one of whom has since died of his wounds. Two of our own men were slightly wounded. BIDS FOR THE PLOUR CONTRACT. Bids for furnishing the government with flour were opened here to-day at the Quartermaster's office. Twenty-

six thousand barrels of No. 2 flour were offered at price ranging from \$8 50 to \$9 15. A CASE OF CONSCIENCE. The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged the receipt

Catholic church, to whom the mosey was returned through the confessional, by a person who acknowledged it to be due to the United States. BLOCKADE OF THE ISLAND OF PEMERN.

The State Department has been officially informed that he island of Femera, which was in the first instance ex-mpted from the blockade by the Daoish government of the ports and inlets on the east coast of the duchies of wig and Holstein, is now also blockades, the

bloakade baying been ordered to sommence on the 29d altimo. CAPTURED PRIZES.

The following captures have been reported as the Navy

Schooner Mary Darley, by the United States steamer Sciota, of Galvaston, Texas, on the 4th lent. She was formerly the United States revenue outler Dedge, and was seized by the rebelle in Gaireston bay at the com-mencement of the rebellion.

The British schooner M. P. Burton, by the 'Snited States steamer Arcestock, leaded with iron and shot. She cleared from Bavana, and purported to be bound to Mata-

Colonel Fish, late Provost Marshal of Balt more, under General Schenok, has been sentenced by court martial to one year in the Albany Pententiary.

The three indiciments agale'st Oblenel L. O. Baker, special Provest Marshal of the War Department, for false imprisonment, their and unit, width taking from the Post